



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Zur Frage der Lohnermittlung. Eine methodologisch-kritische Untersuchung. By FRANZ EULENBERG. Pp. vi, 150. Price, 3 marks. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1899.

Ueber Einige Bestimmungsgründe des Arbeitslohnes. By JOHN C. LEMBKE. Pp. vi, 128. Price, 2.50 marks. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1899.

In the first essay Dr. Eulenberg, who is docent at the University of Leipzig, has made a critical study of the methods of collecting wage statistics. While largely theoretical and technical, it yet has a specific purpose, for the author points out the defects and needs of existing statistical offices and advocates the establishment of a more centralized system for Germany. The author does not seek to establish a theory of distribution, but to determine the best method of ascertaining concrete wages, that is, what the members of the wage-earning class receive per day or week or year. While it is desirable to know the actual earnings of the laboring class, this is often impossible of direct determination, and the rate of wages for a typical week may then be taken. The further much-mooted question as to whether real or nominal wages should be the object of wage statistical studies, Dr. Eulenberg answers in favor of the latter; such considerations as the size of family, the ownership of the dwelling, the character of the expenditures, etc., do not belong in the province of wage statistics. They are necessary for determining the economic condition of the laboring class, as is also the purchasing power of money, but they belong to social statistics or even general economics. We are here concerned only with the amount of wages.

In all these problems Dr. Eulenberg considers first of all the question of method. "Method is the way which leads to a desired goal." With reference to this point, two important and radically different modes of determining wages may be distinguished: the *monographische* and the *kollektive* methods. The monograph deals with the wages of a single industry, whether of a single establishment, or a local industry, or of a single industry scattered over a considerable territory. The collective inquiry investigates the wages of several industries at the same time, and may confine itself to a single community, or take in a wider territory, even a whole country. While the former method yields more detailed and intimate results than any of the others, it is strictly limited in its application to a small area, and permits of no wide generalizations. The most successful attempt to include a whole industry within a country in a single inquiry is the English Labor Census, which, by its relatively simple and carefully prepared schedules, has been enabled to secure trustworthy and fairly complete results.

The collective method offers a somewhat different set of problems. Here the object is to obtain the wage conditions of several industries or of a whole community at the same time; to ascertain how the wages of the various industries are related to one another and what the condition of the entire laboring class is at a particular moment. Under this group may be comprised the wage statistics of a single city, as those of Mannheim (by Wörishoffer), of Altona and of Berlin; somewhat wider investigations, such as that made in Switzerland in 1893, taking in eight cantons, and, finally, national wage statistics. As examples of the last are cited the American census of 1880, the Belgian *enquête* of 1891, and the English reports on "changes in wages." Dr. Eulenberg finds little good to say of the United States census, and indeed there is little to be said in answer to most of his criticisms. His strictures lose some of their force, however, from his apparently limited knowledge of wage statistical investigations in this country, for he remarks that "the eleventh census gave up the attempt to gather wage statistics," and nowhere mentions the Aldrich report; of the Massachusetts reports only those of 1896 and 1897 are mentioned. Nor does the author anywhere mention such studies as those of Mr. Giffen and A. L. Bowley in England. But such criticism is perhaps unfair, for Dr. Eulenberg does not lay claim to having covered the whole field; at most he selects typical illustrations of different methods, and in criticising these he is often acute, though largely negative in his results. In the conclusion he admits the usefulness of each method in its place, so that instead of following any one plan to the exclusion of others we should have a "system of investigations," by which alone we can arrive at the whole truth.

Although it is nowhere so stated, the essay by Mr. Lembke, who is a native of Sweden, is evidently a doctor's dissertation. It may be divided into two parts, of which the first consists of a critical review of some of the newer wage theories, while in the latter the writer develops his own views. In the historical part Mr. Lembke has very flatteringly confined his attention to recent American writers; he evidently possessed a complete file of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, for outside of the theories advanced in its pages by various writers in the last ten years, Marshall, Taussig and Walker are the only books quoted at any length. In his constructive work the author shows himself a thorough disciple of the Austrian school and follows Böhm-Bawerk and von Wieser closely. It is a commonplace to say that, to-day, problems of distribution occupy the central position in economic theory, and of these problems that of wages has probably received greater attention in the United States than anywhere else. The writer has therefore chosen wisely in presenting these theories to

a German audience, for between the American theories and those of German authors there is in many respects a striking similarity. The extension of the law of rent to the domain of wages, which is characteristic of the newer American theories, finds an earlier exposition in the writings of Mangoldt, Schäffle, etc.; Clark's conception of a fund of abstract labor has its counterpart in Marx, while Wood's principle of substitution of labor and capital and Carver's more eclectic theory are ideas not foreign to German thought. Mr. Lembke has presented these theories clearly, intelligently and critically.

In the positive part of the essay the attempt is made to show the determinant factors which fix wages on the side of supply and on that of demand. Here the author distinguishes sharply between labor for personal services and labor for productive services. In the first case the *subjektive auffassung* of the employer is the chief determining factor; in the second it is the objective exchangeable value of the products in which the labor has materialized itself. As will be seen, Mr. Lembke has followed the classification of Böhm-Bawerk, from whom he quotes approvingly and frequently. In the discussion of servants' wages he is interesting, in the other cases he says little that is new. The essay must be commended, on the whole, as a careful, discriminating piece of work.

ERNEST L. BOGART.

Indiana University.

Natural Law and Legal Practice. Lectures delivered at the Law School of Georgetown University. By RENÉ I. HOLAIND, S. J., Professor of Ethics and Sociology, Woodstock College; Lecturer on Natural and Canon Law, Georgetown University. 8vo. pp. 344. Price, \$1.75. New York: Benziger Brothers, 1899.

This work at least attempts to fill a long felt want. The division of the sciences has gone so far that we are likely to lose sight of their connections. Law, of course, began with the declaration of a ruler's will, but it was not long in recognizing its sanctions in the moral ideas of the subject, and wherever any concession or respect is given to these we are bound to find an intimate relation between private ethics and public law. It is to the exposition of this relation that the present work is devoted. The book is a combination of ethics and the maxims of law. It is arranged in the form and with the purpose of a text-book, and will serve very well as a system of topics for a discussion of ethical problems.

But the strength of the book for the lecturer is its weakness for the student. There are too many general problems raised for the real issue involved. This would not be the case were they more fully